PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA 1955



PART I
REPORTABLE DISEASES

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

955



PART I

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

G. F. MATHEWS, M. D., Commissioner

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

REPORTABLE DISEASES

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This publication is the twelfth edition of Part I, Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma and contains information reported to the State Health Department concerning liness in the State's population as a result of the diseases which are reportable. Certain diseases are required by law to be reported to the local health department or, in counties where there is no health department, to the county superintendent of health, so that prompt action may be taken when necessary to control communicable disease. Each week report cards listing the diseases to be reported are mailed to practicing physicians, hospitals, clinics, and local health departments. The cards are returned to the county health officer or county superintendent of health where any information needed for local action is taken from them. Then the cards are forwarded to the State Health Department where they are available for tabulating and summarizing data for the entire State.

In addition, reports of some of the more serious diseases are received through interstate reciprocal notifications. If a person becomes ill in one state from a disease contracted in another state, the report is assigned to the state where the disease was acquired. Positive laboratory reports from the State Laboratory on certain diseases are queried to see if the clinical diagnosis confirms the laboratory findings. Doctors, hospitals, clinics, etc. are furnished with special forms for reporting venereal diseases and cancer. Although cancer is not known to be communicable, it was added to the list of reportable diseases in 1947 because it was believed that information collected from such case reports would be useful in furthering efforts to control the disease. Additional reports are obtained from any death certificate which states the presence of certain diseases previously unreported as cases to the health department.

Duplicate reports are eliminated whenever possible. Case registers are maintained on tuberculosis and venereal diseases; cumulative files are kept on cancer and other recurrent or long-term diseases; and files for the year are maintained on acute communicable diseases. Cases reported among the civilian population are allocated to the county where the disease was contracted, which in most cases is the county of residence. Cases reported among the military population are tabulated separately and have been included in State totals, but are not allocated to various counties since they are the responsibility of military officials and not of the local health authorities.

The narrative section of this report has been limited to some of the more interesting observations relating to the diseases studied, but detailed tables in the Appendix show complete information about the 1955 cases by race, sex, age, month of report and county of occurrence. Estimates of the 1955 population have been made by the Division of Statistics for computing rates. All attack rates represent the number of cases per 100,000 estimated population. Case fatality rates, the number of deaths per 100 reported cases, are based on provisional mortality data; final information on resident deaths will be published in Part II of Public Health Statistics.

While it is recognized that the reporting of cases is incomplete, much valuable information may be obtained from analysis of the cases reported. The number, or proportion, of cases reported by death certificate alone is one index to the extent of underreporting. Table 1 gives this information for some of the more important communicable diseases.

Cases of Diseases Reported by Death Certificate Only
Oklahoma, 1955

Septic sore throat Tetanus Tuberculosis, all forms Whooping cough	Meningococcal infections Poliomyelitis, acute Rheumatic fever Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Diphtheria Dysentery Encephalitis, infectious Hepatitis, infectious	Disease
5կ3 9 1,կ92 869	48 299 46 1	307 16 201	Total Number Reported Cases
11 6 4 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11 6 11	1617	∞~₽'	Cases Reported by Death Certificate
0.4 44.4 3.2 1.3	14.6 13.0	3.3 3.3 4.0	Per Cent Reported by Death Certificate

DIPHTHERIA

There were 29 cases of diphtheria reported during 1955, with an attack rate of 1.3 per 100,000 population. This was the lowest number of cases ever recorded in Oklahoma.

One case ended in death during the year, as compared to 3 deaths in 1954 and none in 1953.

INTESTINAL DISEASES

The 307 cases of <u>dysentery</u>, with an attack rate of 13.6, showed an increase over 1954 when 207 cases were reported with a rate of 9.2. As in previous years, the highest incidence was among the Indian population, with a rate of 215.7 as compared to 5.5 in the white and 10.3 in the Negro population. Two hundred and fifty-one, or 82 per cent of the cases were specified as bacillary, 33 as amebic, and 23 cases were unspecified as to type. Over one-half of the cases with age specified, 135, were under 10 years of age.

Guster, Oklahoma, Adair, and Coal counties reported the highest incidence with 63 cases in Guster County, 40 in Oklahoma County, and 20 each in the other two counties.

Typhoid fever showed an increase over the previous year. The number of cases, 67, with an attack rate of 3.0 per 100,000 population, was the highest since 1950 when there were 84 cases and a rate of 3.8. The highest attack rate was in the Indian group, 5.6, as compared to 3.0 in the white and 0.6 in the Negro population. There were 2 deaths from typhoid fever reported in 1955.

Only 17 cases of food poisoning were reported for the year as compared to 55 cases in the previous year. Of these cases, 16 were white and one was Negro. Two of the cases were specified as staphylococcal poisoning, 4 as Salmonella infection, and 11 were unspecified as to type.

Thirty-one cases of brucellosis were reported in 1955. This number was the lowest recorded since 1943, when 30 cases were reported.

Paratyphoid fever, another intestinal disease, was reported in 30 cases during the year. Thenty-fire were in the white group, and 5 in the Indian. The rate of 1.3 per 100,000 population was lower than the previous five-year average rate of 1.5.

No cases of diarrhea of the newborn were reported in 1955.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

The number of reported cases of infectious hepatitis, 201, decreased 42 per cent from the previous year's high of 347 cases. Figures are available only for the last five years in Oklahoma. About half of the cases with age specified, occurred in persons under 20 years of age. The age group 5 to 9 years showed the highest incidence with 32 cases. Next highest groups were the 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years of age with 29 and 24 cases, respectively.

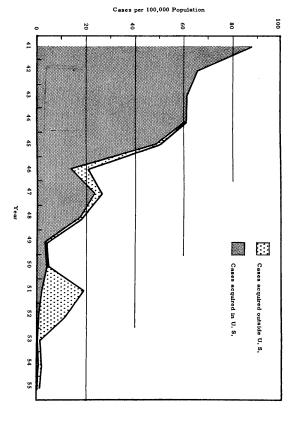
The rate was highest for the Indian population, 46.5 per 100,000 population, and was followed by a rate of 7.8 for the white, and 3.9 for the Negro population.

MALARIA

In 1955, 10 cases of malaria were reported as acquired in Oklahoma. This was the smallest number of cases ever recorded in the State. The previous low was in 1953 when 11 cases were reported. Three additional cases were reported as having been acquired outside the United States.

The noticeable decrease in the number of cases for a 15-year period may be seen in Chart 1. Annual attack rates are shown for the years since 1941, when the rate was 87.3 per 100,000 population. The rate for 1955 was 0.4. Inclusion in Chart 1 of cases of malaria acquired outside the United States reveals two periods of influx of cases, 1947-1948 and 1951-1952, coinciding with return of armed forces personnel from duty in places where malaria is still prevalent.

Attack Rates from Malaria Oklahoma, 1941-1955



MEASLES

The 3,055 cases of measles reported gave an attack rate of 135.2 per 100,000 population. This was lower than the previous year when 3,403 cases were reported, making a rate of 152.1. The months of highest incidence were April, May, and June in that order. During 1955, 4 deaths were attributed to measles, all in children under 7 years of age.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Forty-eight cases of meningococcal infections were reported during 1955, giving an attack rate of 2.1 per 100,000 population. This was the lowest rate recorded since 1942 when there were 39 cases with a rate of 1.7. Of the 48 cases, 44 occurred in the white population, 3 among Negroes, and one case was reported with no race specified. Eleven deaths were attributed to meningococcal infections in 1955, giving a case fatality rate of 22.9 per cent.

- 4

POLIOMYELITIS

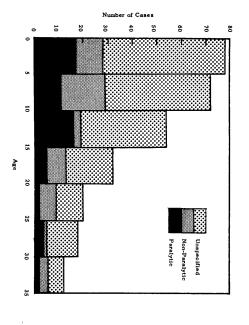
Because of the intense interest in poliomyelitis, it is probably the most completely reported of any of the reportable diseases. During 1955, 299 cases were reported, giving an attack rate of 13.2 per 100,000 population. This was the lowest number of cases recorded since 1917 when there were 59 cases with a rate of 2.6. For the white, Negro, and Indian population groups, the rates were 13.6, 8.4, and 7.4, respectively. Seven of the reported cases died, which gave a case fatality rate of 2.3 per cent as compared to a similar rate of 3.9 per cent for 1954; one of the 1955 deaths, however, was not a resident of this State and will not appear as a death on resident death tabulations.

Over 26 per cent of the cases with age specified were under 5 years of age. The next highest groups were the 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 years of age, with 24.6 and 18.4 per cent, respectively.

The paralytic status was given on 111, or 37 per cent of the reported cases; and of these, 52.3 per cent were specified as paralytic. The age group 5 to 9 showed the lowest percentage of paralysis, 37.9 per cent, as compared to 60.7 per cent in the population under 5 years of age, and 84.2 per cent in those 10 to 11 years of age. Chart 2 shows the cases under 35 years of age according to paralytic status.

Chart 2

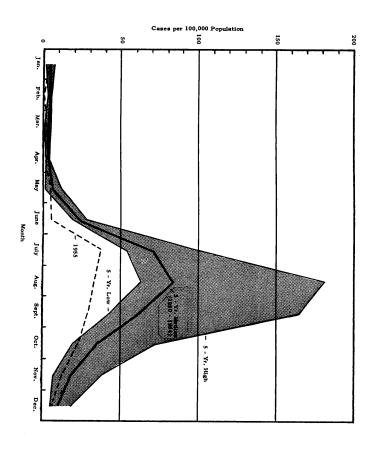
Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis by Paralytic Status For Age Groups Under 35 Years, Oklahoma, 1955



The months of highest incidence were July, August, and September. However, as shown on Chart 3, the attack rates for these months in 1955 ran well below the low rates for the previous five years.

Chart 3

Attack Rates from Pollomyelitis, by Month Oklahoma, 1950-1955



RESPIRATORY STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Of the 1,205 cases of respiratory streptococcal infections, 662 were scarlet fever and 543 were septic sore throat. This was a decrease from 1954 when there were 736 and 566 cases, respectively. The combined attack rate for 1955 was 53.3 per 100,000 population: 53.1 for the white, 25.8 for the Negro, and 24.2 for

the Indian population. Almost 85 per cent of the scarlet fever cases and 42 per cent of the septic sore throat cases were under 10 years of age. The months of highest incidence were April, March, and February in that order.

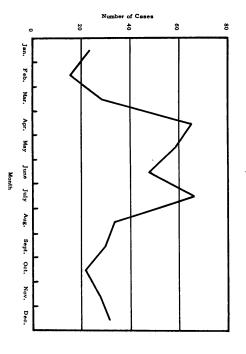
WHOOPING COUGH

During the year, 869 cases of whooping cough were reported giving an attack rate of 38.4 per 100,000 population. This was the highest incidence since 1951, when there were 1,115 cases with a rate of 19.9. The rate among the Indian population was highest, 113.4, as compared to 28.0 and 21.9 for the white and Negro population, respectively.

April through July were the months of highest incidence. Sixty-two per cent of the cases were reported during that period. Chart 4 shows the average number of cases reported each month for the years 1953-1955.

Chart 4

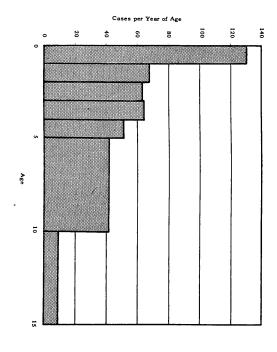
Reported Cases of Whooping Cough, by Month Three-Year Average Number Oklahoma, 1953-1955



Eleven deaths were reported as due to whooping cough in 1955. All of the deaths were in children under 5 years of age and 7 of the children were under one year of age, making the case fatality rate for this group 5.4 per cent. Most of the cases, 91 per cent, occurred in children under 10 years of age. The age distribution per year of age for cases under 15 years may be seen in Chart 5.

Chart 5

Reported Cases of Whooping Cough By Age Group Under 15 Years Oklahoma, 1955



OTHER ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

For the fifth consecutive year there were no cases of smallpox reported.
Five cases were reported in 1950.

No reports of <u>rables in man</u> were received during the year. Only 5 positive reports for <u>rables in animals</u> were made by the State Laboratory. Two were in Oklahoma County, 2 in Tillman County, and one in Wagoner County.

There were 16 cases of infectious encephalitis reported, with 6 deaths assigned to that disease. All of the 13 cases of trachoma reported were in the Indian population. Of the 9 cases of tetamms reported, 4 resulted in death. One murine typhus fever case was reported in Canadian County in 1955.

Other acute communicable dispasses reported were: chickenpox, 1,581; German measles, 311; hookworm, 24; mumps, 1,929; Rocky Mountain spotted fevery/1; tularemia, 15; psittacosis, 3; infectious mononucleosis, 10; and ringworm of the scalp, 53.

RHEUMATIC FEVER

Rheumatic fever continued to show a decline in the number of reported cases. There were 46 cases in 1955 compared to 52 in 1954. The rates per 100,000 population were 2.0 and 2.3, respectively. The attack rate was highest in the Indian population, 7.4 per 100,000 population. The Negro group was next with 3.2, and the rate for the white population was 1.8.

In 1955, the greatest number of cases, 13, for any five-year age group occurred in the children aged 5 to 9. Almost 72 per cent of the cases occurred in people under 20 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 1,492 newly reported cases of tuberculosis in Oklahoma in 1955, giving an attack rate of 66.0 per 100,000 population. This rate represents a 10 per cent decrease from the rate 73.4 for 1954, and was the lowest rate recorded since 1942, which was before the intensive case-finding program began.

Table 2 shows the stage and activity for respiratory cases and site for non-respiratory cases. Almost 63 per cent of the respiratory cases were active or the activity was questionable or unspecified. Of the cases with stage and activity known, 76 per cent were either moderately advanced or far advanced active.

Table 2

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis, by Type, Stage and Activity, by Race, Oklahoma, 1955

Disseminated (miliary)	Adrenat grands	Genito-urinary system	Lymphatic system	Skin and subcutaneous tissue	Other bones and joints	Vertebral column	Intestines, peritoneum, mesentery	Meninges and central nervous system	Tuberculosis of other sites:	Activity unspecified	Activity questionable	Arrested (including inactive)	Active, unspecified stage	Far advanced, active	Moderately advanced, active	Minimal, active	Tuberculosis of respiratory system:	Type, Stage and Activity	
5		ι α			w	দ	۸.	7	£3	74	131	213	231	168	212	121	1,449	Total	
1		_ 7	4		w	w	ץ	w	21	51	109	11	1	717	159	.%	1,089	White	
2		· -	–	•		۲		ш	6	8	9	ઝ	24	17	75	.7	112	Negro	Race
w			8		1	1	μ.	w	ጜ	ы	ĸ	£3	5	23	28	6	171	Indian	сe
				1	:	۲	,	1	۳	2	٦	26	8	F	ಕ	9	77	Unknown	

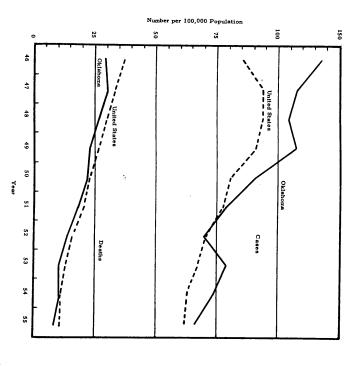
With diagnostic facilities available to more residents, the percentage of cases reported for the first time by death certificate has declined from 12.7 per cent in 1946 to 3.2 per cent in 1955. During 1955, county health departments were the chief source of new case reports, accounting for 40 per cent of the total cases. Seventeen per cent were reported by other public agencies and clinics, 12 per cent by general hospitals, 10 per cent by tuberculosis sanatoria, and 18 per cent by other sources.

The attack rate was highest among the Indian population, 345.9 per 100,000 population, as compared to 76.0 for the Negro group and 54.1 for the white.

The decline in the case rate and death rate for tuberculosis since 1946 for Oklahoma and the United States may be seen on Chart 6.

Chart 6

Case and Death Rates from Tuberculosis Oklahoma, United States, 1946-1955



VENEREAL DISEASES

During the ten-year period, 1946-1955, the number of newly reported cases of syphilis has declined from 7,903 cases in 1946 to 1,342 cases in 1955. The attack rate for 1946 was 347.8 per 100,000 population as compared to 59.4 for 1955. The Indian population had the highest attack rate, 36.4 per 100,000 population. Rates for Negro and white groups were 276.2 and 32.2, respectively. Table 3 shows the reported cases of venereal diseases by type, stage, and sex. About 58 per cent of all venereal diseases reported were in the male group. Seventy-two per cent of the primary and secondary syphilis cases and 55 per cent of the late and late latent cases reported were in the male population. However, 58 per cent of the early latent cases were in the female group.

Table 3

Reported Cases of Venereal Diseases, by Sex
Oklahoma, 1955

Granuloma inguinale - Lymphogranuloma 7	Not stated - Ophthalmia meonatorum 1 Other venereal diseases 38	Frimary and secondary 68 Early latent 180 Late and late latent 990 Congenital 104	Total venereal diseases 6,453 Gonorrhea 5,072 Syphilis, all stages 1,342	Disease and Stage Total
νι Έ	3%₁,	38 74,0 4,9		Male
211	ווטי	99 1701 1701 1701	2,696 2,064 629	Female
111	111	. B2.1	27 26 61	Unknown

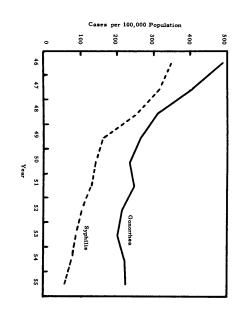
There was an increase in the number of reported cases of gonorrhea in 1955, 5,072, as compared to μ_2 973 cases in 195 μ_1 . However, the total is still well below that of 19 μ_1 6 when 11,050 cases were reported. Chart 7 shows the decline in the attack rates for syphilis and gonorrhea since 19 μ_1 6.

The 5,072 cases of gonorrhea reported during the year gave a total attack rate of $22\mu_0 \mu$ per 100,000 population, while the rates for the individual racial groups were white, 81.4μ ; Negro, $18\mu_0.3$; and Indian, 833.0.

Over 80 per cent of the cases of gonorrhea, with the age specified, were between 15 and 30 years of age, while syphilis was more prevalent in persons over 35 years of age.

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Chart 7
Attack Rates from Syphilis and Gonorrhea
Oklahoma, 1946-1955



MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

During 1955, 1,436 cases of malignant neoplasms were reported for the first time. This compares with 1,212 cases reported in 1954 and 1,071 in 1953. It is known that the reporting of malignant neoplasms is far from complete; therefore, the number of reported cases can not be taken as a definite indication of increasing or decreasing cancer incidence. Seventy-six per cent of the cases were reported by tumor clinics; only 23 per cent were reported by private physicians. The rates for white, Negro, and Indian populations were 63.9, 55.4, and 53.9, respectively.

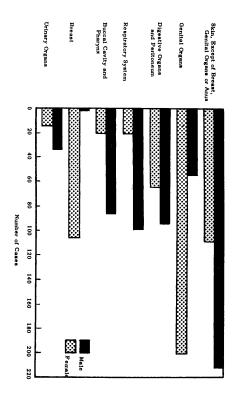
As in previous years, the most common primary site reported was the skin. Over one-fourth, 26.4 per cent, of the case reports specified skin as the primary site. Second and third most common sites were the genital organs, 19.5 per cent, and the respiratory system, 10.7 per cent.

Almost 53 per cent of the cases of malignant neoplasm reported were in the male group. The anatomical site which showed the most deviation between the sexes was the respiratory system, where 85 per cent of the 154 cases were in the male population. The buccal cavity and pharrynx was next with 78 per cent of the 128 cases in the male group. The most frequently reported site for the female group was female genital organs, 208 cases, 175 of which were cancer of the uterus. Next was the breast, 136 cases. The most frequently reported site for the males was the skin, 261 cases.

Comparison between the primary sites most frequently reported in the male and female populations, based on three-year average numbers, is shown in Chart 8.

Chart 8

Most Frequently Reported Primary Sites of Malignant Neoplasms by Sex, Oklahoma, Three-Year Average 1953-1955



Age is another factor related to the incidence of cancer. Over 41 per cent, 591, of the cases were in persons 65 years of age and older; 66.1 per cent, 937, 55 years and older. Fifty-six per cent of the cases of cancer of the skin were in persons over 65 years of age; while cancer of the respiratory system and breast showed 29.1 and 37.0 per cent, respectively, in that age group. Fifty per cent of the cancer of the female genital organs was in women between the ages of 25 and 55 years of age.

Almost two-thirds, 66.4 per cent, of the reported cases indicated whether or not metastasis had occurred. Of these, 316 or 33.1 per cent reported metastasis to other parts of the body, and 63.9 reported no metastasis. Considering only the 316 cases reporting metastasis, the primary sites from which metastasis had occurred most frequently were; digestive organs, 22.2 per cent; breast, 20.3 per cent; and respiratory system, 18.0 per cent. The most frequently reported secondary sites were lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma in 31.6 per cent of the cases with metastasis specified; digestive organs and peritoneum in 16.1 per cent; and respiratory system in 9.8 per cent of the cases.

Information as to whether or not a biopsy had been performed was reported in 1,219 or 8μ ,9 per cent of the cases. Of these, 1, 2μ 3 or 93.8 per cent stated that there had been a biopsy.

Cancer Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only

There were 2,622 deaths attributed to cancer in 1955 for which no previous case report was found in the cumulative report file started in August, 1947, when cancer was made a reportable disease. Since the dates of onset and first diagnosis of these cases are not known, they were not included with the cancer morbidity for the year. Of the 3,122 deaths attributed to cancer in 1955, only 16 per cent had been reported as cases before death.

Table μ shows primary sites for cases reported through regular channels and cases reported only by death certificate. Skin was the primary site most frequently reported through regular channels, while cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum was the most frequently reported site by death certificates.

Cases of Cancer Reported Through Regular Channels and by Death Certificate Only, Number and Per Cent, by Primary Site of Lesion Oklahoma, 1955

tissues Other and unspecified sites	Hodgkin's disease Leukemia and aleukemia	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	nervous system	organs, or anus Brain and other parts of central	Urinary organs Skin, except of breast, genital	Male genital organs	Uterus Other female genital organs	Breast	Digestive organs and peritoneum	Total		Primary Site
%√	77	12,	<u>-</u> ದ	379	56	72	3.55 3.55	136 14 14	(E)	1,436	Number	Cases I Through Char
0•3 4•5	1.1	1.7	0.9	26.4	3.9	٥,	2.2 2.2	9.5. 5.5.	1.d	100.0	Per Cent	Cases Reported Through Regular Channels
39 486	130	47	3,6	56	%	207	193	161 T	, 88, 7	2,622	Number	Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only
1.5 18.5	5.0	1.8		2,1	3.7	7.9	7. <u>1</u>	7.3	31.5	1,001	Per Cent	orted by tificate ly

Symbols Used in Tables

- Number or rate is zero
... Item not applicable

0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05

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TABLE I. REPORTED CLIES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND BATE, (NUMBER FER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), 1946-1955

Ti manga	1946	ψĞ	н	1947	7,	1948	1949	₩	0,561	ועיו
- Andrews	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	
Anthrax in man Brucellosis Chivienpox Diphtheria	222.	1.6 27.8 9.8	200 89 100 200	9:27	1,117 1,65	3.8 62.7 7.3	132 1,751 1,111 1,	6.4 78.1 5.9	2,512 2,512 131	112.5 5.9
Dysentery Encephalitis, infections Gonorrhea Hepatitis, infections	11,0% 80 80	3.5 1.1 1.8	3,335 13 14,0	6.6 0.6	163 8 7,082	7.2 0.4 314.6	273 16 5,987	12.2 0.7 267.1	152 26 5,309	237.7
Malaria, acquired in U. S. Malaria, acquired outside U. S. Messles Meningosoccal infections	308 187 4,387 77	13.6 8.2 193.1 3.4	536 47 747 881	23.7 3.1 7.4	7,633 8 #a	17.8 0.4 72.5 2.9	86 6 7,538 7,538	2.54	548 842 24	
Wemps Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitie, acute Rabies in man	2 121 152	19.9 0.2 19.1 0.1	. %£%	29.2 1.9 2.6	369	39.4 0.2 16.4	2,764 1,322	123.3 0.2 59.0	2,937 14 533	131.5
Rheumatic fever Rooky Mountain spotted fever Scarlet fever G Septio sore throat	756 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 2	1.3 24.0 7.9	75.55 25.56 25.56	8.8	591 176	1.3 26.3 7.8	385 201 102 101 101	1.1 17.9 17.3	73 10 532 387	
Smallpox Syphilis Tuberculosis, all forms Tularemia	7,903 2,664 86	0.7 347.8 117.3 3.8	7,177 2,435 130	0.2 317.3 107.7 5.7	1 5,727 2,348 84	0.0 254.4 104.3 3.7	2 3,657 2,402 71	0.1 163.2 107.2 3.2	3,169 2,030 61	0.2 111.9 90.9 2.7
Typhoid fever Typhus fever Whooping cough	514 6	2.4 0.3 21.1	1,055 4 96	4.2 46.6	74 1 1,084	3.3 0.0 48.1	228	3.3 0.1 10.2	84 1 933	

Ti.	1561	ያ	H.	1952		1953	195	<u> </u>	1955	N.
D L D G G D G	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man Brucellosis Ghidenpox Diphtheria	1,910 1,910 103	#*6 85.5 3.2	1,21,5 1,21,0 1,000	3.0 51.3 3.3	1 36 1,355	0.0 1.7 60.6	24 5114,1 04 -	1.8 63.2 1.9	1,581 29	1.4 70.0 1.3
Dysentery Encephalitis, infectious Conorrhea Hepatitis, infectious	314 21 5,573 73	15.4 0.9 249.4 3.3	189 10 1,823 70	8.5 0.4 215.7 3.1	225 12 4,553	10.1 0.5 203.5 7.8	207 24 4,973 347	9.2 1.1 222.2 15.5	5,072 5,072 201	13.6 0.7 221.4
Malaria, acquired in U.S. Malaria, acquired outside U.S. Messles Meningococcal infections	կկ 376 8,000 72	2.0 16.8 358.0 3.2	1,719 242 1,719	10.8 76.9 2.5	3,798 21,798	0.7 0.7 169.8 2.4	19 7 3,403 7	0.8 0.3 152.1 2.6	94 550°c 10	0.4 0.1 135.2 2.1
Mumps Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis, acute Rabies in man	1,659 8 677	74.2 0.4 30.3	856 39 1,111	38.3 1.7 19.7	- 68 - 68	ьо.2 3.0 24.0	1,804 38 559	1.7	1,929 30 299	13.2 13.2
Rheumatic fever Rooky Mountain spotted fever Scarlet fever Septic sore throat	82 1496 532	3.7 22.2 23.8	58 1 382 277	2.6 0.2 17.1 12.4	57 10 684 262	2.5 0.4 30.6	52 736 566	25.02.3	51.56 2.06 2.06 2.06 2.06 2.06 2.06 2.06 2.0	2.0 0.0 29.3 24.0
Smallpox Syphilis Tuberculosis, all forms Tularemia	2,906 1,762 52	130.0 78.8 2.3	2,351 1,574 38	105.2 70.3 1.7	1,989 1,754 1,754	88.9 78.4 1.3	1,638 1,642 -	73.2 73.4 1.6	1,3½ 1,4% 1,102	0.79.1
Typhoid fever Typhus fever Whooping cough	μ. :	149.9	61 372	2.7 16.6	46 256	2.1 0.1 11.4	63 - 21 <i>9</i>	9.8	67 1 869	3.0

Anthrex in man Excellents Excellents Excellents Excellents Excellents Excellent Excell	Disease
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Total
35-21-22-53-125-51-25-51-25-51-25-51-25-1-25-	Jan.
13. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Feb.
5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	March A
222 6 6 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	April
HE 2012 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	May
H. 6. 51 58. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 18. 1	June
## 0.1500 ## 10.188.6.1.80.17.27++. ### 10.000	July
	Aug.
800 0 1 00 4 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 8 2 1 1 1 2 5 0 0 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Sept.
50 21.71 0821 81.283.01.1254.13031.108252.050.052.	Oct.
F. 2.2.55.28.55.2.182.1538.15551.75653.	Nov.
81	Dec.

These II. Reported cases of communicated dissasses, hubber and buts (number fer 100,000 estimated population), and $M_{\rm c}$ measurement of the population of the property of

TABLE V.
REPORTED
CASES
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MALIGNANT
NEOPIASMS
1955 18
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PRIMARY SITE C
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		S	Sex		R	Race	1
Primary Site	Total	мале	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Total, all sites	1,436	759	677	1,311	8	29	
Buccal cavity and pharynx Digestive organs and peritoneum Respiratory system	25 1 25	77 % 66 90	28 64 23	######################################	ť-7-7	איאויי	
Uterus	175	ı	175	139	23	ಕ	
Vitorus Other female genital organs Male genital organs Urinary organs	57335	3672	8° 33.	565 58 565 56 565 56 56	6/9/2	1105	
Skin, except of breast, genital organs, or anus brain and central nervous system Bone Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	379 113 24	261 8 9	118 6 9	27 H 172	מוומ	нιю	
Hodgkin's disease Leukemia and aleukemia	1,12	vω	128	11#	۱ ۲	۱,۲	
tissues Other and unspecified sites	δινι	28	4 37	55.4	ωı	21	

704a 1,269 No. 1111 1,009 105 1114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 1	1,009,993 hhit	1,259,993 Matte Magro Magro	1,269,993 Mits	Urban Repro Repr	Total Race Race	Total Rice Total Total Rice Total Total Rice Total Total Rice Total Rice Total Rice Total Rice Rice	Total Rece Rece Total Rece Rece	Total Race Total Race Race	Total Rece Total Rece Total Rece Rece	Total Disease Civilia	don	Number	Anthrax in men Brucellosis		Dysentery, amebic	ary	infectious		Hookworm		acquired outside U. S.	Meningococcal infections		3		3	onatorum ever acute or spotted fever	rum te tted fever	ornatorum ornato	rum te tted fever	al meonatorum old fevor little, acute n man, o fevor erer erer forethroat	ver	ala meonatorum old fewer old fewer litts, acute n lant, o fewer nutain spotted fewer fewer ore throat ore throat osis, respiratory osis, other forms	ver	Ver	ver
5 5 1 2 8 2 1 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Urban Urban	Urban Urban	U-Phan Bare	U-ban Bare		Orban Orba	Orban	Orban		+	┸	8,	,	-		 : K	 _		, E			 ઝ	Š	. :	F,	r£.	25,7₹',	1997 F 1	8.55751	1,306		(£\$5,8,8\$1,£,	1,4,23,80,53,86	, a, 28, 8, 55, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	87248 <u>6</u> 878, <u>8</u> 574.

TABLE IV. REPORTED CIVILLAN GASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND BATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION),
AND NUMBER PER BACE, BY UNBAN'S AND BURAL RESIDENCE, OLLAHOMA, 1955

Disease		Total			White			Negro			Indian			Unknown	
219020	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknon
Anthrax in man Brucellosis Chickenpox Diphtheria	23 646 11	- 8 691 18	5년 -	23 579 10	- 8 640 17	25	29	- 17 1		36	33	:	- - 2	- 1	219
Dysentery Encephalitis, infectious German measles Gonorrhea	120 9 163 2,971	129 6 132 2,064	58 1 16 37	57 7 159 921	56 5 130 749	- 5	10 - 1,868	6 1 2 987	- - 3	51 2 158	65 - 306	=	2 - 24	2 - - 22	58 1 134
Hepatitis, infectious Hookworm Malaria, acquired in U. S. Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	96 13 5 3	96 11 5	9 -	82 13 3 3	79 11 5	-	1 - -	5 - -	=	13 - 2 -	12 - -	<u>.</u>	=	=	9
Measles Meningococcal infections Mumps Ophthalmia neonatorum	1,212 29 891 1	1,174 18 700	669 1 338 -	1,128 26 812 -	1,117 18 655	75 61	31 3 10	21 13	=	48 - 66 1	34 - 24 -	- - 3	5 - 3 -	2 - 8 -	594 1 274
Paratyphoid fever Pollomyelitis, acute Rheumatic fever Rocky Mountain spotted fever	16 180 28 1	14 119 18 -	-	13 167 24 1	12 111 13	:	- 8 3	5 2	=	3 2 1	2 2 3	:	3	ī -	
Scarlet fever Septic sore throat Smallpox Syphilis	355 229 701	288 215 - 629	19 99 12	344 209 - 361	280 196 - 299	57 -	8 17 - 228	3 12 - 200	- - 1	2 2 - 95	14 5 - 102	=	1 1 -	1 2 - 28	16 142
Tetanus Trachoma Tuberculosis, respiratory Tuberculosis, other forms	6 4 874 24	3 9 553 19	22	5 700 17	2 - 389 l ₄		- 65 4	1 - 47 2	=	1 4 79 3	9 91 12	- 1	30	26 1	21
Tularemia Typhoid fever Typhus fever Venereal diseases, other	9 40 - 35	5 27 1 3	1	7 37 15	5 25 1	-	1 1 - 20	3	=	1 1 -	2 -	=	ī :	=	1
Vincent's angina Whooping cough	4 293	8 371	205	3 256	7 312	5	17	1 17	:	1 19	_ 142	-	ī	-	200

Table VII. Reported cases of selected communicable diseases by age oklahoma, $1955\,$

	A11									Age in	Years								
Disease	Ages	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-3L	35 - 144	45-54	55 - 64	65-74	75-84	85 and Over	Unknown
Anthrax in man Brucellosis Chickempox Diphtheria	31 1,581 29	- 73 2	- 95 2	126	121 1	100	1 672 4	- 57 7	- 2 18 6	1 13 1	1 12 -	141	* 56 3	7 2 -	- 3 1	2 -	3	-	2 274 1
Dysentery Encephalitis, infectious German measles Gonorrhea	307 16 311 5,072	39 - 41 7	30 1 40 2	19 - 24 6	15 18 4	13 25 5	19 1 78 34	16 2 10 66	10 5 28 1,266	5 18 18 1,855	9 - 2 880	11 3 363	13 315	13 2 1 128	8 1 - 21	12 12	5 - - 2	3 - - 1	65 1 23 105
Hepatitis, infectious Hookworm Malaria, acquired in U. S. Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	201 24 10 3	1 -	:	3 1 -	1 -	4 - -	32 6 -	29 9 2 -	24 3 1	22 3 -	13 - -	7 _ 1	18 2 1	9 1 - 1	12 1	5	1	1 - -	16 - 1
Measles Meningococcal infections Mumps Ophthalmia neonatorum	3,055 48 1,929	120 8 6 1	182 4 29	196 2 81 -	222 5 75	208 2 91	1,179 7 584	133 7 220	42 3 129	15 54	5 1 54	3 1 84 -	5 1 77	3 3 27	- - 9 -	- 1 9 -	1	-	742 3 399
Paratyphoid fever Poliomyelitis, acute Rheumatic fever Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30 299 46 1	1 9 -	- 元	π. -	21 2	20 2	72 13	7 24 9 -	1 32 7	20 2	18 3	3 12 1	543	6 2 1	3	1 - 1	2 - -	-	5 6 -
Scarlet fever Septic sore throat Smallpox Syphilis	662 5143 1,3142	5 1 - 2	26 20 - 2	40 22 -	58 19 -	63 19 -	328 101 - 1	69 45 10	9 50 79	3 27 129	3 35 89	3 27 - 79	2 31 223	18 273	1 13 - 204	2 3 - 74	1 20	- - - 2	1514 1111 20
Tetamus Trachoma Tuberculosis, respiratory Tuberculosis, other forms	9 13 1,449 43	2 - 1 2	5 2	- 5 1	7 5	7	2 3 21 ~	1 2 23 -	1 53 2	- 2 69 5	73 2	8f* -	216 7	14 2149 -	283 9	197	2 91	13	52 1
Tularemia Typhoid fever Typhus fever Venereal diseases, other	15 67 1 38	-	ī -	- - -	=	2 -	<u>.</u>	4 -	10 1 7	1 22	7 - 4	1 3 - 1	2 7 -	45 1 2	4 6 - 1	2 4 -	1 2 -	=	3 -
Vincent's angina Whooping cough	12 869	130	68	2 63	3 64	51	3 210	43	2 4	3	2	ī	3	:	=	=	Ξ	:	227

Anthrox in man Archivox in man Brucellosts Brucellosts Dysenberta annota Dysenberta manda Dysenberty, murpectifed Encephalitis, infectious German measlas German measlas German measlas Halaria, acquired in U. S. Halaria, acquired outside U. S. Halaria, acquired in U. S. Halaria, acquired	Disease
5	Carter
8111818118181111818118	Cherokee
1112148218144111211477111814418	Cherokee Chootaw
0	Cimarron
F	Cleve-
P1111110110111111111111111111111111111	Coal
26, 22, 22, 1, 36, 66, 22, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	Commanche Cotton
G.111.1101601621111011110011105161111111	Cotton
רו מון די	Craig
33	Creek

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Anthrex in man Erroellosis Chickenpox Dickenpox Dickenpo	Disease
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21,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Adair
211111111111111111111111111111111111111	Alfalfa
011111461101141111411111111111111111111	Atoka
ו ארך וווו משאוווס מוסוווו אוועוועוועוו אווווווו משאוווו מוסו	Beaver
וופרויי ומצייוו לא לאו אוווע או ווואר וואר וואר וואר וואר וו	Beckham
5,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Blaine
5,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Bryan
2,, 28 18 20 1 20 1 20	Caddo
L., P., 1, 20 P. 12, 12, 11, 10, 10 P. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	Canadian

Anthrex in man Brucollosis Chickenpox Liphtherts, brillary Dysentery, anabid Dysentery, bacillary Dysentery, anabid Dysentery, bacillary Dysentery, anabid Dysentery, bacillary Dysentery, acquired in U. S. Maintla, acquired in U. S. Maintla, acquired outside U. S. Maintla, acquired unit U. S. Maintla, acquired U. S. Maintla, Main	Disease
ריים און ווון אין ווא ווא ווא ווא ווא ואין מון מון מון אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אי	Harper
HIIIHII	Haskell
8	Hughes
P	Jackson
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	Johnston
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Disease	Custer	Delaware	Денеу	Ellis	Garfield	Garwin	Grady	Grant	Greer
Anthrex in men									,
Brucellosis	٦					_		_	
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Diphtheria		N						,	
Dysentery, amebic		ι	,		F	_			
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Encephalitis, infectious			,			N	,		
German measles			۳		39	u	17		,
Conorrhea	91	л			81	- 1	<u>36!</u>		n,
Hepatitis, infectious	r)	=			. ا	ο.	, 8		
Hookworm			,	,					
Malaria, acquired in U. S.				•	ı				
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	,						1		
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Meningococcal infections			1		<u>-</u> -	ω.	. :	. :	
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Ophthalmia neonatorum	1.				. !	. :	. :	. !	
Paratyphoid fever	-	,	,		,	,		,	
Poliomyelitis, acute	,		2	'	9	2	_	٠,	w
Rabies in animals	ı			ı					
Rabies in man		,							
Rheumatic fever			,		,	n			
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	,			,					,
Scarlet fever	,	,			8	7	10		7
Septic sore throat	2		N			۰ س	œ f		
Smallpox			,	,					,
Syphilis	7	9	-	۲	23	6	1	_	
Tetanus			,				. (. ,	
Trachoma	۲		-	,				_	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	17	17	w		17	22	9	-	- 1
18,	٦	,	٢		۲				1 4
Tularemia		20	'		ı				
Typhoid fever			۲					_	
Typhus fever				ı			,		
Venereal diseases, other		,			,	,			
Vincent's angina		,	,						
Whooping cough	6	N	6	_	9	5	7.	,	

TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OXIANOMA CITY, TULSA CITY AND HILLTARY, 1955
(Conclined)

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Anthrex in man Investionia Bruselionia Bru	Disease
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び、15・1-155・1.23、255・1・281・381-125-1、225-2×8×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×2×3×	Okfuskee Oklahoma Okmulgee
21	Okmilgee
P6:10:175:15:552:11.177:55	Osage
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Whooping cough	ATTICULT O STREET	Vincent le angline	Venereal diseases, other	Typhus fever	Typhoid fever	Tularenia	Tuberculosis, other forms	innercators, respiratory	Tubercul ced a mondantom	Trachoma	Tetanus	Syphilis	Smailpox	Septic sore throat	Scarlet lever	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Rheumatic fever	Rabies in man	Rabies in animals	Poliomyelitis, acute	Paratyphoid fever	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Murps	Meningococcal infections	Meagles	Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	Malaria, acquired in U. S.	Hookworm	Hepatitis, infectious	Gonorrhea	German measles	Encephalitis, infectious	Dysentery, uncpecified		Dysentery, amebic	Diphtheria	Chickenpox	Brucellosis	Anthrax in man	Disease
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TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMPANICABLE DISSESSES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE OKLAHOMA CITY, DUSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1955 (CONCERNED)

Whooping cough	Vincentia engine	Typing rever	TABUOTO TEACL	Tularemia	Tuberculosis, other forms	Tuberculosis, respiratory	Trachoma	Tetanus	Syphilis	Smallpox	Septic sore throat	Scarlet fever	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	Rheumatic fever	Rabies in man	Rabies in animals	Poliomyelitis, acute	Paratyphoid fever	Ophthalmia neonatorum	Mumps	Meningococcal infections	Measles	Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	Hookworm	Hepathtie, iniections	Gonorrhea	German measles	Encephalitis, infectious	Dysentery, unspecified	Dysentery, bacillary	Dysentery, amebic	Diphtheria	Chickenpox	Brucellogis	Anthrax in man		Disease
55				٠,		-		•		۰.	G	ı N	ever -			,	,			2		_	in U.S.				•			2	23		2	_			Texas
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	Stephens

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THELE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISPASES BY COMMY OF RESIDENCE OBLINEWA CITY, TULSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1955
(Continued)